

New Advertisements.

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad—A. Bruce.
 Tobacco Warehouse—Joseph Brothers.
 Estate Notice—Mary Kirkpatrick.
 Auctioneers—Joseph Addison.
 Gift Enterprise—J. O. Butler.
 Pyralis & Surgeon—Dr. Hermon.
 Drug Store—Kerrison Brothers & Co.

Travelling Agents.

Mr. James Willson is our authorized agent for *Mr. Bridge, Scott, Reilly and Mariposa*.
 Mr. David Graham is our authorized travelling agent east and north, to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same.
 Now is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 30th, 1855.

The *Daily Leader* comes to hand this week considerably enlarged, and improved in mechanical appearance. This journal enjoys a large subscription list.

The question on the Removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, was carried by a majority of eighteen. We may hope that the change will be productive of good.

A copy of Mr. Laberge's Liquor Law Bill has been received. As it widely differs from Mr. Paterson's, we shall perhaps give a synopsis of it next week.

Port Perry Railroad.

We learn from the "Votes and Proceedings" of the 19th inst., that the Member for North York has again introduced a Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Railway from Port Perry, on Lake Scugog, to intersect the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, at some point between Holland Landing and King Stations. The Junction of this Road, should it be constructed, will no doubt be formed at Newmarket. The route has been examined by different individuals—and persons who may be considered competent to give an opinion, too—and all unite in bearing testimony that the proposed line can be much easier constructed, and at far less expense, by bringing it to Newmarket, than at any other place along the line. We hope the Company will succeed in obtaining a charter; and if they have the means at their command, the work may be pushed forward energetically, and perhaps finished the coming year.

Travelling on Highways.

A Bill to "regulate the travelling on public highways in Upper Canada," has been introduced by Mr. Hartman; and as the travelling community like to be informed of any new provisions made, so that by their actions they may not render themselves liable to the law, we publish its provisions. The following is a brief synopsis:—

Section 1—Repeal of 16 Vic., chap. 189.
 Section 2—When a carriage meet, to drive to the right, giving half the road.

Section 3—When a carriage is overtaken by another, to turn to the right and allow the other peaceably to proceed.

Section 4—Imposes penalty on drivers, too drunk to manage their horses.

Section 5—Racing, swearing, making unbecomingly noises, &c.; on the public highway, forbidden.

Section 6—Fast driving over bridges of a certain length forbidden.

Section 7—During the season of winter, horses to have bells when driven before a sleigh.

Section 8—Imposes a penalty for any contravention, and shows how enforced; not to tar damages.

Section 9—Shows what shall be done with these fines and penalties.

Section 10—Allow appeal.

Section 11—Confines the act to Upper Canada.

In speaking of this Bill the *Freeholder* says—
 "A Bill for the purpose of regulating the travelling on highways, has been introduced by Mr. Hartman; and as its provisions are equitable and desirable, it is to be hoped it will speedily receive the sanction of the Legislature."

New Postage Law.

Hon. Mr. Spence's new Postage Law was introduced on the 13th inst., and has since passed its second reading. The following is a synopsis of its provisions:—

Section 1—All papers transmitted free through the Province.

Section 2—Increases the salaries of Post Office Inspectors from £400 to £500 per annum.

Section 3—Provides for increasing the number of Inspectors.

Section 4—All letters or papers transmitted to the Government Departments, go free.

Section 5—All letters and papers to members of the Legislature while in Session, transmitted free.

Section 6—All public documents sent to the Speakers of either branch of the Legislature, or the chief clerks to go free.

Section 7—Members of the Legislature can send any parliamentary printed document, to any part of the country, free of postage.

Section 8—Repeals all former Acts inconsistent with this Act.

The reason assigned for the abolition of postage on newspapers appears to be in consequence of the inefficient manner in which the postage is collected—or rather we may say—the neglect of the Post Masters to transmit the amount collected, to head quarters. It is stated that the whole annual receipts from this source last year only amounted to £8,000; while Toronto alone mails papers enough to amount to about half that sum. What a large amount of morality must actuate our Provincial Post Masters, and what honorable motives

they must be governed by! The thing the case, when so large a sum has to be paid by the people and yet so little accounted for, it was certainly advisable to strike the postage off altogether.

Concession Roads.

A Bill vesting power in Township Municipalities to sell or exchange original road allowances through Mill Ponds, &c., has lately been introduced by Mr. Ferrie. The following are its provisions:—

Section 1—Repeals Section 187 of 12 Vic., chap. 91, provided always that any proceeding heretofore laid, shall not be rendered void.

Section 3—Road allowances are vested in Municipalities; and they have power to shut up, exchange, sell or convey any original road allowance within the Municipality.

Section 3—This act does not apply to roads in possession of Companies; and further provides that no road shall be shut up or sold, until the sanction of the County Council is first had.

Section 4—Duration of Act.

This Act is evidently intended to do away with the necessity of applying to Parliament for every little alteration required, in reference to Township Roads; it is therefore a good measure.

From our own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, 20th March, 1855.

The last bulletin of our Coalition Government is before the Legislature and people of Canada in the shape of a second Bill from the same government within this session, to reform (?) the constitution of the Legislative Council. It will be recollected that in September last, this same Government announced their intention to go on immediately with the measures previously agreed upon by their predecessors, and in that month a Bill was introduced by Mr. Morin, to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council. The Government feigned a strong desire, so far as talking went, to carry that Bill immediately through—and went so far as to obtain a call of the House for some time in November last—ostensibly to procure its second reading with a full House. The call was made, but no movement was attempted towards progress with that Bill. And now, with the addition of three new ministers—two of whom have always opposed any reform in that branch of the Legislature—they come down with a Bill, allowing the old one still to be on the table, until with its successors it shall be swept out of doors!

Some features of the new Bill differ very materially from the old one; among the more notable the following may be named:—The old one proposed to get rid of all the present members in four years from the commencement of its operation. The new one secures to them their seats for life. The old one made the term of service of the Elective Members, six years. The new one makes it eight. The old one gave the Governor power to dissolve that branch of the Legislature, whenever he might, upon the advice of his Cabinet, think it necessary. The new one makes that branch permanent.

It will not be difficult to see by this short analysis which of the two is the more progressive in its main features.

Who ever heard of a Legislative body composed of nearly equal proportions of members appointed by the Crown, and elected by the people?

There are at present, I believe, forty-five or forty-six members in that body; and this bill proposes to add forty-eight new ones by election, as representatives of the people—continuing the forty-five or forty-six who represent nobody but themselves. Of the 43 elective members, there will be 24 from U. C., and a like number from L. C.—notwithstanding U. C. now has 200,000 of a population more than L. C., and the difference constantly increasing. But the anti-progressive character of this Bill is not the worst thing connected with its history. It comes before the public in the name of Mr. Cauchon—one of the most ultra anti-progressive men in Canada; when introducing it he had the candour to acknowledge his opposition of an elective Upper House, and excused himself on the ground of finding a large majority of the House and of the country favorable to that principle. What a commentary upon the morality of public men, who, under our system of Responsible Government, avow their belief in one set of principles, and for place and power, agree to carry out another. In this avowal Mr. Cauchon was not alone, although he appears the only one among the strange combination who had the hardihood to assume the guardianship of the semi-abolition this produced. Mr. Attorney General Drummond acknowledged that his doubts upon the matter were so strong that he would not undertake the management of such a measure. Mr. Attorney General Macdonald sympathized strongly in like doubts; and Sir Allan McNab's honor of elective institutions deterred him from wishing for any such change. Yet, forsooth, because the people had expressed a wish for change—these exalted patriots—these sagacious statesmen—these wise and prudent lovers of constitutional government—agreed to pocket their own principles—to abandon their convictions of what would best secure the peace and welfare of the country—and in violation of what they declared they believed requisite for the continuance of sound constitutional government among the people, of whose interests they are, for the time-being, the guardians—and undertook to introduce that change.

Instead of standing upon their own principles, or even abandoning them, as some of them professed to do in the case of the Clergy Reserves, and leaving it to others who differ with them in principle, to carry out these changes—they say "No!—if this change must be made, although we are not convinced of its propriety—and some of us even foresee it would lead to a state of things we may much deplore—we will make it ourselves, provided we be allowed to hold office long enough!"

If this be the responsible government, it is of a different kind to that taught by those who were its early advocates.

Yours,

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that the following is the opinion of our Correspondent, and not of the Editor of the New Era.

Mr. Euton—Convinced that there are few matters of local interest more worthy of attention than those connected with our Common Schools; and that the intelligence of the community in which your excellent journal is circulated, is capable of appreciating the well directed efforts of those who regard the education of the rising generation one of the greatest means of a country's elevation—and one of the most important elements of its strength and prosperity.—I here forward you a brief notice of a public Examination I had the gratification of witnessing last Friday afternoon, in the School House located in the spirited village of Queenville.

The inhabitants of this place and section deserve great credit for the noble spirit displayed in the erection of an elegant and admirably arranged School House, and for securing at considerable expense, the services of a Teacher whose experience and talents qualify him to give an excellent English education to his pupils. This was made pleasingly apparent at the exhibition. The several classes went through the thorough and searching examinations in a most satisfactory manner. The History, Geography and Arithmetic classes, elicited bursts of well-merited applause. A large and respectable attendance added interest to the meeting; and at the close of the examination, several gentlemen—among whom were three ministers of the Gospel—gave addresses, in which much gratification was expressed, and many hearty wishes breathed for the future success of this flourishing School and neighborhood.

Yours, &c.,

JAR. CASWELL.

Queenville, March 29, 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.—Three men, named Foster, Gallagher and Ryan, were digging a well at Newton, on Friday afternoon last. When at the depth of 40 feet, Foster's foot got wedged in between two rocks, and endeavouring to pull it out, the side of the well caved in, burying him completely and the others partially. Gallagher and Ryan soon extricated themselves, and then with assistance commenced digging for Foster. A rock weighing 1500 lbs. was pressing on his back, and nearly as fast as the earth was taken out, fresh instalments came in. After working from 5 P.M. to midnight, they succeeded in raising the stone a short distance, and attempted to pull him out, but his foot was still fast, when McKinney, a young farmer worked his way, head downward, under the rock, and cut the man's boot so that his foot came out.—Foster was drawn from the well alive, and without any bones broken, having been ten hours in his perilous situation. Much excitement was created in the neighborhood, and a public meeting held at which resolutions were adopted, expressing their high appreciation of the bravery of McKinney, Ryan, and London, and a committee was appointed to collect funds to purchase suitable testimonials to be presented to them.—*Newark Advertiser*.

LAKE ONTARIO.—We learn from Captain Spencer, of Charlotte, the ice in the Genesee is still firm for some distance below the wharves, but the north winds are constantly breaking it away, and we may expect that it will be clear, so that vessels can reach the wharves in a day or two. The Maple Leaf will be here on Thursday morning. She can get far enough up the river for safety to-day, and it is probably that she will be able to come to the dock by the time she is expected. There are large quantities of wheat and flour at Toronto and other places on the Canada shore to come over on the opening of navigation. As near as we can learn, there are nearly 100,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 barrels of flour, to come to this port from the Province, and about 40,000 bushels of wheat to go to Oswego. Business at this port will be brisk at the opening of navigation. The Cars on the Charlotte Railroad will commence their trips the present week. We may look for considerable stir at Charlotte as soon as the harbor shall be clear.—*Rochester Union*.

A German newspaper published in New York says there is a recruiting office for the British army in their city, subsidiary to depots at Halifax and St. John's; and if any one has a mind to serve as a private, he gets thirty dollars in hand, from which, however from three to five dollars are deducted for passage to Halifax, and half a dollar for certain commissions. Add to this, other expenses, and some twenty dollars will still remain. The recruit receives his victuals, clothing and equipments, besides eight dollars a month. He binds himself to serve three or five years as a British soldier. If he has been an officer or sub-officer in any other service, he is promised a place of the same grade in the army.—*Colonist*.

UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION.—The coal will appear in Mountain Hill in spite of the "positive" declaration of the men of science to the contrary. The excavation now going on for the laying of the water pipes could not be prosecuted without this impertinent appearance of the coal again—this time immediately under the highway from the Upper Town to the Lower Town, and plenty of it too. Can nothing be done? Here are our geological reports, scientific assurances, all set at naught by this unruly coal. What is to be done, we repeat! What punishment can be awarded to atone for the outrage dignity of our savans! An imp of darkness at our elbow, a printer's devil, says—"burn it." Perhaps the devil, not Lucifer or Old Nick, but Tom the suburbs boy, is right.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

A colored woman has just died in the Morris County poor house, who attained the great age of one hundred and fifteen years. When a child she was stolen from Africa, and remembers that the slave catchers took the jewels from her ears. She was first brought to N. Jersey, where for a time she was owned as a slave. She has been in Morris county more than sixty years. Four generations of her descendants were present at her funeral, the dead and living making five generations.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser*.

It has been resolved that the monument of the late Professor Wilson shall be a colossal statue of bronze, to be placed on a pedestal in the open air in some public situation in Edinburgh. It was stated, by Mr. Robert Chambers, the honorary secretary of the general committee, that the subscription already received, exceeded \$1,100, and that the sum required would be about \$1,500.

COMMUNICATION.—It is now clearly evident that the Government are fully determined to take advantage of the commutation clause in the late Bill, for the purpose of endowing the Churches of England and Scotland with a large portion of Clergy Reserves—the former, it is said, to the amount of \$1,200,000, and the latter \$600,000. No doubt the Bill was framed with this intention. So much for putting this question into the hands of High Church Tories to settle! And those professed Reformers who have assented to, and lent their aid in giving effect to, this infamous job, have rendered themselves infamous in the eyes of the community, and posterity will award them their just deserts.—*C. C. Advocate*.

A Large Stick of Timber.—The largest stick of oak timber, we have heard of, and probably the largest ever cut on the North American continent, was manufactured by Messrs. Fowler & Kelby, of Wallaceburgh, C. W., the present winter. It is white oak, fifty-one feet eleven inches in length, and weighing forty-one by forty inches, making nearly six hundred cubic feet. It is now lying on the banks of the Sydenham river. This is a "big stick," and we doubt whether it can be bent, either in Canada or the United States. If it can, we should like to know by whom.—*Cathlam Planet*.

AN ALARMING DISCOVERY.—It turns out that the baby that gained the prize at the late show in the United States is a British one after all, the father having emigrated from Canterbury when it was only eleven months old! Brother Jonathan seems finely trapped this time—silver cup and all.—What, "the most glorious and unparalleled baby in the world," as the American press had it, to turn out to be a little Britisher after all! Zounds! such a contretemps is enough to dissolve Congress in consternation.—*Mail*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Atlantic.
 Death of the Emperor Nicholas Confirmed.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR BEING CONTINUED.

MARKETS BULL.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1855.

The Atlantic brings regular dates. Emperor Alexander II. succeeds Nicholas to the Russian throne peacefully, and has issued a manifesto, stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father Nicholas.

Constantine and other brothers and officers have taken the oath of allegiance.

Alexander has confirmed the diplomatist Gontschakoff's previous instructions to negotiate. Nicholas had recalled Menschikoff and appointed General Gontschakoff to the chief command. The allies have ordered their Generals to press forward the war.

The death of the Czar Nicholas is confirmed. He died shortly after noon, on Friday, March 2nd. His disease was atrophy of the lungs, after a few days' illness. His last words to the Empress were—"Tell Frederick, King of Prussia, to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never to forget his father's words."

It is said that a few days before his death the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two sons Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

The news of the Czar's death was received in England with every demonstration of joy.—The managers of the theatres announced the fact before the curtain, which was in most cases received with tumultuous cheering.

At Berlin the Court placed itself in mourning, and notice was issued to the whole Prussian army to wear the symbols of mourning for 4 weeks.

At Vienna the news caused much agitation. An order of the day by the Emperor of Austria directs the acknowledgment of the services rendered with noble eagerness by the Emperor Nicholas during the time of unfortunate trials. Ambassadors had been despatched to Vienna and Berlin, to announce the new Emperor's accession to the throne.

A synopsis of the Emperor's manifesto has been received via Königsberg. He declares the welfare of the empire to be his only object. That he will endeavor to maintain Russia in the highest standard of power and glory, and aim to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of his predecessors, and hopes the zeal of his subjects will assist him therein.

For several days the rumour was current that the Grand Duke Michael had been severely wounded in an engagement of the Tchernavay, and had died at Sebastopol of his wounds. This requires confirmation.

The Emperor had already given the first command in the Crimea to Gontschakoff, and the second to Osten Sacken.

It was also said that Gen. Rodiger had been summoned from the high position he held in the army of Poland to the direction of the ministry of war in place of Prince Dolgorouki, and it was surmised that General Bebiokoff, the Home Minister of the empire would be removed.

Immediately on the death of Nicholas being made known in Paris, orders were sent to Gen. Canrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the greatest vigor.

Of the departure of Napoleon for the Crimea nothing additional is known. Preparations were being made.

The first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna, took place on the 6th. Their debates had for an object, the fixing of a precise meaning to the 3rd of the guarantee points. The Russian representation was not present. Further conferences were to be held without delay.

General Weddell left Paris on his return to Berlin, and was said to be the bearer of instructions which would insure the conclusion of the treaty between Russia and the Western Powers.

The Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgart, had voted the 3,000,000 Thalers demanded by the Minister of War.

The ratification of the treaty with Sardinia had been changed.

A despatch from Sebastopol of March 5th, received in Paris on the 7th, stated that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava.

Gen. Bosquet was endeavoring to get his corps in the rear of the enemy, with a view of cutting them off from their reinforcements and being the attacking party.

The weather was very variable, but at latest dates was fine.

A convey of 300 wagons succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

A Special correspondent of the *London Times*, under date of Balaklava, January 23rd, says that it was rumored that General Canrobert had ordered a court martial to try an officer of high command in the French army, who had been accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

Bombas had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and a large number of the inhabitants lost their lives.

At the attack upon Eupatoria, February 19th, the Russians numbered 25,000. The estimated loss on both sides is, 800 Russians killed and 100 wounded; the Turks, 20 killed and 200 wounded.

It is rumored that the Allies intended to attack General Liprandi and then fully invest Sebastopol.

It is also rumored that Schamyl, in conjunction with Said Mahomed, will invade the Crimea by way of Anapa and the Sea of Azov.

The King of Denmark is dangerously ill. The London Morning Herald says, "We have most excellent authority for stating, that the French Emperor has remonstrated against the court of inquiry into the conduct of the war, and that he has said, in the event of the committee continuing to sit, the armies of the two countries cannot act together, although they may act with the same object. In order, therefore, to satisfy Louis Napoleon, without offending the English people, it is stated on the same authority, a dissolution will immediately take place."

It is not known whether the recent visit of Earl Clarendon to the Emperor of the French had led to the above matter or not.

Lord Lagan has been denied a court martial, and he is to all appearances, an ill used man.

The Reubek committee is proceeding in their investigations. A number of witnesses have been called upon to testify.

Apprehensions are felt that another Caffre war is about to take place, and the Government is taking active measures to arrest it if possible.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The circulars vary in their figures, but all quote a dull market. Dennistown quotes flour 2s lower, wheat 3d, and corn 2d 6d.

Western canal flour 33s 3d; white wheat 11s 7d a 12s; mixed corn 41s a 41s 6d. Other call decline on wheat 6d and corn 1s a 2s.

Provisions—Badenach says transactions retail pork also very quiet. Bacon—Old in good demand. Lard—sales 200 tons 47s a 50s.

London money market easy. Consols closed at 93.

Cotton active but closed firm; sales 7000 bales at advance. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat 2d lower. Flour 1s lower. Corn 1s. Consols 93.

Legislative Assembly.

QUEBEC, March 24.

The debate on the Seat of Government question was continued last night; at half-past 3 o'clock this morning a division was finally taken. The first motion on which the House divided was that of Mr. Hartman, who moved that the following words be added to Mr. Brown's amendment—"And that in accordance with that arrangement the public departments should be removed to Toronto in 1855."

This motion was rejected—yeas 53; nays 61. Mr. Brown's motion was then in order as follows:—

"Resolved—That it is inexpedient to interfere with the arrangement in regard to the Seat of Government adopted by this House in 1849 and re-affirmed in 1851."

To this Mr. Rankin moved in amendment "That in opinion of this House it is expedient that Quebec should continue to be the Seat of Government, till suitable arrangements can be completed at such places as shall now be decided upon as the future permanent Seat of Government of this Province."

The House divided on Mr. Rankin's amendment to Mr. Brown's motion as follows:—

Yeas—Bellingsham, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cartier, Dugas, Dugas, Dugas, Desautels, De Witt, Dorion, Dorion, Dostaler, Drummond, Egan, Feltz, Ferris, Ferrie, Fortier, de Nicolet, Galt, Gill, Guenon, Holton, John Laberge, Laporte, Latourelle, Lorange, Lyon, MacDonald, de Glangery, McCann, Marchand, Masson, Mattice, Meagher, Monaghan, Papiu, Poulin, Powell, Prevost, Rankin, Sanborn, Sol. Gen. Smith, Somerville, Terrill, Thibodeau, Tintoite, Valois, Whitney, Yelding and Young.

Nays—Aikens, Allyn, Bell, Biggar, Blanchet, Brown, Burton, Cameron, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chisholm, Church, Clark, Cook, of Ottawa, Cook of Oxford, Crawford, Crysler, Delong, Dionne, Ferguson, Foley, Fortier of Bellechasse, Fournier, Fraser, Gould, Hattman, Hicks, Jackson, Langton, Larwill, Lemieux, Lumsden, Attorney General Macdonald, Mackenzie, Sir A. McNab, Matheson, Merritt, Morrison of Niagara, Morrison of Simcoe North, Munro, Niles, O'Farrell, Patrick, Polette, Pulio, Rhodes, Robinson, Robit, Rolph, Ross of Northumberland, Scutcherd, Shaw, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, and Wright—61.

Mr. Attorney General Drummond, again moved in amendment to Mr. Brown's motion as follows: that the words "in so far as it regards the place where the next four sessions of the Legislature shall be held, but it is the opinion of this House that a proper place should, without further delay be selected, where appropriate buildings may be erected, for the permanent use of the members of the Legislature, and of the offices connected with the various departments of the civil government after the expiration of four years from the time when the removal of the government offices from the city of Quebec shall take place"—be added at the end of Mr. Brown's motion.—Lost on a division.

QUEBEC, March 25.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie it was ordered that the Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of the districts of Quebec and Montreal be directed to make a return to the House for its information, showing the amount of money now on hand, to whom belonging, naming the estates or persons; also, the amount at this time on hand, and ordered for distribution by the several Courts; also, the amount on hand up to the present time, but not paid; giving the respective amounts collected with the names of the persons to whom the amounts are awarded.

Mr. Monaghan enquired of the ministry, whether it is the intention of the government, during the present session, to determine the division line separating Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. Attorney General Drummond said the Government hoped to be able to settle this question during the present session, if the other measures before the House did not occupy too much time. He admitted, however, that the matter was surrounded by many difficulties. Were this a question of general interest, the Government would not hesitate one moment as to the course to be pursued; but as it affected mainly, if not solely, the persons of that particular neighborhood, the Government felt reluctant to pass any measure which would be in any way detrimental to their interests.

In reply to some observations of Mr. Macdonald of Glangery, the Attorney General said that he thought the difficulties complained of might be overcome by introducing a measure, the enactment of which, would be confined to the division of the boundary line, and to the appointment of Commissioners to determine the amount of indemnity, which might be due to persons holding erroneously supposed to be in Upper Canada, and others sustaining loss by the measure.

Mr. Monaghan said, that the people in the neighborhood would be glad to accept some arrangement from the government, to put an end

to the present ruinous, lawsuits arising out of uncertainty.

On motion of Mr. Holton, the 63rd Rule of this House was suspended in so far as it relates to the bill from the Legislative Council, to amend the Act Incorporating the Montreal Telegraph Company.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the entry in the Journals of the House of Assembly, of the late Province of Upper Canada, for the year 1852, page 76, recording the thanks of the House to the late Joseph Hume, Esq., for his zeal in behalf of the civil and political liberties of the people of the province be read. (The bill being read) that it be resolved that this House desires to express its high sense of the long and faithful services of the late Joseph Hume, Esq., in the British House of Commons, and the earnest and untiring advocacy of a truly movement for the benefit of the world at large, and especially to record its grateful remembrance of Mr. Hume's zeal and fidelity in introducing the civil and political liberties of Canada, and that it be ordered that Mr. Speaker do communicate the foregoing resolution to the surviving members of the family of the late Mr. Hume. The motion was seconded by Mr. Brown, and opposed by Sir Allan McNab, Mr. Spence, and others, as an inconvenient proceeding, and lost on a division.—Yeas 20, Nays 63.

On motion of Mr. McDonald of Glangery, an address was ordered to His Excellency, the Governor General, praying that he would cause to be laid before this House copies of instructions given to counsel on the address of this House, of 28th July, 1851, praying His Excellency to take the necessary steps for bringing to adjudication the question of the legitimacy of the establishment of the Territories in Upper Canada. Also a statement of the several steps in the prosecution of the matter which have been taken in the Court of Chancery up to the present time, with copies of the proceedings in said suit, the names of counsel retained, and particulars of expenses incurred, with copies of correspondence between the Government and Colonial Office, with copies of Minutes of Council on the same subject, and the results of any interviews between any of the Provincial Ministry who visited England, and the authorities there in respect thereto, and such cases in detail as His Excellency can give, explanatory of the annual delay in conducting the suit from 1851 to the present time.

The Hon. Mr. Spence introduced a bill to amend 16 Vic. cap. 51.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, an address was voted for a copy of each report by an Engineer and by the Railway Board, in consequence of which any part of the sum of \$1,811,500 in Provincial debentures, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, was under order in Council paid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, or their agents on their behalf.

Mr. Dorion, of Drummond, introduced a bill for the recovery of certain parts of the Township of Drummond.

QUEBEC, March 27.

THE NEW ERA
New York, Friday, March 29, 1855.
To Correspondents:—Theophanes, 16
Constat & Brother, All right.
Mr. SUTHERLAND'S Spring advertisement appears in our columns to-day. We understand his goods have been selected with great care and are of the best quality.
The Operator on the Grand Trunk Line, both at Newmarket and Toronto, have our thanks for the very useful and different published elsewhere.
A fire occurred at Aurora, on Monday morning last, consuming the dwelling occupied by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND, near the station. The principal part of the furniture was saved. It originated, we understand, by some member of the family putting a candle in an empty lamp of the back of the premises. No insurance.
We have been requested to state that the Rev. A. C. GIBBS, will deliver a Lecture in Newmarket, on Friday evening, the 27th proximo, and at Holland Landing the following evening. Subject: Practical workings of the Mosaic Law in different parts of the States, and its adaptation to Canada.
Special Telegraph to the New Era.
By Grand Trunk Line to Newmarket.
NEW YORK MARKETS.
New York, March 29, 1855.
Flour continues very firm with good inquiry. Sales 5000 bbls at \$9 a \$9.50 for State; \$9.37 a \$9.51 for Western; sales 500 bbls Canadian at \$9.47 a \$10.75. Rye Flour and Corn Meal quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 10,000 bush. common white Canadian at about \$2.30.
Provisions—Pork firm; sales 1400 bbls at \$14.37 for old mess; \$16.25 a \$16.37 for new do. Beef quiet. Dressed Hogs 7 1/2 a 7 3/4.
TORONTO MARKETS.
Toronto, March 29, 1855.
Flour—Farmer's, 33s a 34s 6d. Miller's, 40s. Wheat, a large supply in market to-day. In the morning bringing 8s. 9d. a 9s. but towards mid-day declining to 8s. The highest price for a small quantity of superior quality. Oats, 3s. a 3s. 3d. per bushel. Potatoes, 3s. 3d. a 3s. 6d. per bushel. Eggs, 11d. a 1s. Fowls, 2s. 6d. a 4s. per couple. Turkeys 3s. 9d. a 5s. each. No further change.
NEWMARKET MARKETS.
Newmarket, March 29, 1855.
Wheat—7s 9d a 8s 2d, according to quality. Flour—38s 9d. Oats 2s 6d. Peas for seed 4s 6d. Potatoes 3s 6d. Butter 9d a 10d. Eggs 9d. Wheat still comes in plentifully.
DEED.
At Aurora, on the 23rd inst. Mrs. JANE, the beloved wife of Wm. Weston, aged 29 years.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
SPRING GOODS!
JUST Received and now Open for inspection, a very Large and choice lot of DRY GOODS, of entirely new Styles and Fabrics, consisting in part of Coburgs, Alpaca, Cassimere, Cloth, Plaid, Muslin, Merino, Laines, French Plaid, Gingham, Checked, Plaid, and Black Gingham. Dry Dresses, Prints, Lace & Edging, Ribbons, Shawls, Gowns, and Fingings, Black and colored Merino, Donkeys, Cashmere, Paisley and Indian Shawls, Black Cloth, Castimere, Borskins, Fancy Scotch Tweeds; Gambroons, Drills, Russell Cord, Costing, Linen, &c., &c.
And a large quantity of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
Of Good Material and Workmanship.
TAILORING,
In all its branches, executed in the best style and with the least possible delay.
To which is added a choice assortment of
Groceries, Crockery, China, Glass-ware, and Shelf Hardware.
All the above Stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms; and will positively be sold at the lowest prices, and no haggling.
D. SUTHERLAND.
Newmarket, March 29, 1855.
Kermott, Brother & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Dye-stuffs, Spices, Raisins, Garden Seeds, &c.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, Hair Oils, Essences, &c., &c.
Newmarket, March 29, 1855.
GIFT ENTERPRIZE.
To the Editor of the "Era."
SIR—Will you please to announce to the public through the medium of your paper, that in consequence of there being some 2000 Gift Tickets yet unsold, and wishing to dispose of them before the Distribution of the Gifts commences, the drawing will be delayed a few days from the 3rd of April. Purchasers of Tickets are requested not to send their tickets in by day, until they receive further notice.
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN O. BUTLER.
Toronto, March 30, 1855.
Wholesale Tobacco Warehouse.
THE Undersigned have REMOVED their Establishment to
No. 46, Yonge Street,
Adjoining Messrs. Ridout, Brothers & Co., where they are prepared to supply the TRADE with all kinds of
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Pipes, &c.,
At low prices, and on liberal terms.
JOSEPH BROTHERS.
Toronto, March 30, 1855.
Wanted Immediately,
At this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. None need apply unless satisfactory reference can be given as to character, &c., and about 16 years of age.
New Era Office,
Newmarket, March 29, 1855.
MAGISTRATES BLANKS.
Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9, 1854.

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad.
WEEKLY TRAINS.
COMMENCING on Monday, the 20th inst., the Trains on the Road will run as follows:
Leave Toronto daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 30 a.m.
Do for Collingwood at 7 30 p.m.
Do for Collingwood at 3 30 p.m.
Do for Collingwood at 1 30 p.m.
Leave Collingwood for Toronto daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 p.m.
Do for Toronto at 8 30 a.m.
Do for Toronto at 9 45 a.m.
Do for Toronto at 7 25 p.m.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.
Toronto, March 29, 1855.
ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAIL ROAD.
NOTICE.
ON and after the FIRST day of May next, the Freight charges levied on CORD WOOD carried over this road, will be increased by 20 per cent.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.
Toronto, March 24, 1855.
DR. E. P. KERMOTT,
Electric Physician & Surgeon.
WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has prepared to treat Diseases of any kind, on the Reform Principle, without the use of "MINERAL POISONS."
Dr. K. would say to those afflicted with Cancer, Fever Sores, and Old Sores of any kind, that he undertakes to cure them, no charge will be made unless cured.
Vegetable Medicines.
For sale at his Office, Wholesale & Retail.
Newmarket, March 29, 1855.
ESTATE OF THE LATE
Robert Kirkpatrick.
THE Undersigned, duly appointed by law, to administer the Estate of her late husband, request all parties indebted to the said Estate to make payment without delay; and all parties having claims, to send in the same for settlement.
(Signed) MARY KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.
Newmarket, March 24, 1855.
ECONOMY!
TRY our Half-dollar YOUNG HYSOON TEA, unsurpassed at the price, for strength and flavor.
THOS. BROWN & CO., Grocers,
47, Yonge Street.
Toronto, March 29, 1855.
CLOTHING!!
THE Subscriber having engaged extensively in the above business, is now prepared to execute orders in all branches of the business. A large quantity of
Coats, Pantaloon and Vests,
Will be constantly kept on hand, of different sizes and qualities.
D. SUTHERLAND.
Water Street,
Newmarket, March 29, 1855.
Wild Land for Sale!
THE subscriber offers for sale the South Half of Lot No. 29, in the 7th concession of Mariposa. The land is situated in a large settlement and within a few miles of the thriving Village of
OAKWOOD!
For Terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. Reuben Robinson, Newmarket, or to the subscriber on Lot No. 29, in the 4th concession of Whitechurch.
JOHN GORDON.
Whitechurch, March 29, 1855.
THE DESPOT OF RUSSIA
Under the Sod!
MURDER FOR PEAR!
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has just received a large and well-selected assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
Suited for Spring and Summer Wear, which he will dispose of at prices unusually low for CASH. These Goods having been purchased with Cash, he is enabled to offer a better article for less money than has ever been offered heretofore, North of Toronto. As a sample of the prices read the following—
Fine West of England Broadcloth, Dress 2s. 6d.
Coats, from 1s. 7d.
Fine Tuxed Shooting Coats, (all Wool) 0 15 6
Fine Broadcloth Vests, 0 10 6
Fine Embroidered Linen Vests, 0 5 0
Fine Silk and Satin do., 0 8 9
Fine all Wool Pants, 0 12 6
These Goods are got up and finished in the first style of the Art.
Only one Price Asked!
Only One Price taken! Call and judge for yourselves—as such bargains were never heard of before.
E. R. HENDERSON.
Britannia House,
Newmarket, March 21, 1855.
Township Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of East Gwillimbury, will be held at the Mansion House, in the Village of Sharon,
On the 28th of April next,
At 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.
H. D. WILLSON, Town Clerk.
Sharon, March 23, 1855.
CAUTION!
THE Public are hereby cautioned against trusting on any account, or harboring one Joseph Atkinson, an Apprentice, who left my employ on the 18th inst., without any cause or provocation. He is about 17 years of age, above five feet tall, and very talkative. His hair is of a brownish cast.
WM. WETHERELL.
Bogart Town, March 20, 1855.
CAUTION!
THE Public are hereby cautioned against putting any confidence in an advertisement published in the New Era of the 23rd inst., by Wm. Witherell, in reference to my leaving him without cause or provocation. The statement is entirely false and unfounded. If Mr. Witherell wishes the public to know the truth of the matter, it is for him to give, and prove to a demonstration; which will justify the courts exposed.
JOSEPH ATKINSON.
Whitechurch, March 27, 1855.

Holland Landing Foundry.
THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of
MACHINERY
With dispatch, and as cheap as any establishment in Canada; and, from their practical knowledge of Machinery in all its branches, they feel confident in stating that all work manufactured under their supervision will be of the best quality and finish, not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in Canada. Also,
BLACKSMITHS' WORK
Of every description. They also beg to state that they have been at considerable expense, in getting up some of the latest improved
STONE PATTERNS,
And are prepared to supply the Trade on reasonable terms. Also, a variety of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Consisting of Ploughs, one and two Horse Cultivators, Stump Cutters, Threshing Machines, &c., &c. Old Copper, Brass and Old Iron taken in exchange.
J. WALTON & CO.
Holland Landing, March 8, 1855.
FARM FOR SALE!
THE North half of Lot No. 20, in the 2nd concession of the Township of Tecumseh, containing 100 acres—75 of which are cleared—
Will be sold by Public Auction,
ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH APRIL, 1855.
The soil is of the best quality; situated two miles from the Village of Brownsville, in the Township of Tecumseh. One Thousand Dollars will be required down; the remainder may remain on interest for 5 years, if desired, by paying the interest yearly.
Sale at Wm. Hodge's Hotel, in Brownsville, At 10 o'clock a.m., on the day aforesaid.
LEVI HUGHES.
Tecumseh, Feb. 23, 1855.
NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to contract for Buildings. Having had experience in Toronto in some of the best shops, is able to do work in the Neatest Style—having constantly on hand all sorts of Joiner's Work—
Doors, Sash, Window-blinds,
Mouldings of any size, Fan Lights, Trusses, &c., &c., made to Order, and all work Warranted.
SHOP—Late Playfair's Tavern, Yonge-street.
All orders pre-paid, punctually attended to.
JOHN RANKIN, Builder.
Aurora, March 8, 1855.
North Richardson,
CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT, &c.
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
OFFICE—Old Stand, Prospect Street.
Newmarket, 1855.
Oxen and Pigs for Sale!
FOR Sale by private bargain, 2 Yoke of Oxen, 5 and 6 years old. Also, One Sow in pig, and about 14 store Hogs.
Apply at the GLENVILLE MILLS, King, King, March 8, 1855.
Agricultural Machinery.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of East and North Gwillimbury and Georgian, that he has been appointed AGENT for the sale of
PALMER & WILLIAMS' IMPROVED
Self Raking Reapers,
Ketchum's MOWING MACHINE, and Ganson's Grain Drill and Three wheel CULTIVATOR.
WILLIAM CANE.
Queensville, Feb. 28, 1855.
Saw Mill For Sale.
THE Subscriber begs to offer for sale, 13 Acres of Land, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of King, upon which there is erected a
SAW MILL, DWELLING HOUSE,
And Stable. The Mill is new and well situated on the Humber River. For particulars apply on the premises, or to the subscriber at Aurora.
O. L. BOYNTON.
King, February 19, 1855.
The Prairie Blossom
A New Brand of
Honey Dew Plug Tobacco,
Manufactured from the best Virginia Leaf. Price 1s 3d per lb.
Sold only, in Toronto, by
THOS. BROWN & CO., Grocers, &c.
47, Yonge Street, 3 doors North of King-st.
WANTED.
600,000 FEET OF LUMBER.
THE Subscriber will pay CASH on the delivery of the above quantity of Lumber, at either the Landing, Newmarket or Aurora Stations, on the Northern Railroad.
WM. SOUTHARD.
Newmarket, Feb. 26, 1855.
FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!
PALMER'S AND WILLIAMS' IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER,
KETCHUM'S IMPROVED
Mowing Machine,
BENNETT, GOULD & CO.'S IMPROVED
3 WHEELED CULTIVATOR,
AND GANSON'S IMPROVED
GRAND DRILL,
CAPABLE of sowing Fifteen Acres of Wheat (on ground prepared) in a day. The advantages to be derived from the above Machinery to the Farmer, are too well known to require any comment. Therefore, all that is wanting to save labor, is to send your orders to the Subscriber, who is the authorized Agent for Whitechurch, and either of all the above articles will be forwarded immediately.
J. W. COLLINS, Agent.
Newmarket, January 24th, 1855.
600 bunches of Shingles
FOR SALE.
FOR Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—Cheap for cash. Apply to the
NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, March 9, 1855.
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.
A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, November 23rd, 1854.

REMOVAL!!
New Millinery Establishment.
THE MISSES MALLOY
(FROM ROCHESTER.)
RESPECTFULLY inform the Inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have REMOVED their
Millinery Establishment
From the building next door to the North Avenue, to the Brick residence of Mr. Sullivan, nearly opposite the Children's Chapel, Main Street, Newmarket. And having lately purchased a large and Fashionable Stock of Millinery Goods, are now preparing to execute all Orders with which they may be favored, with neatness and dispatch.
Paris, London & New York Fashions
Received regularly, and Wearing Apparel made according to fancy.
WANTED—Several Apprentices to the Millinery Business.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.
TO WAGON MAKERS.
ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawed for FIVE SHILLINGS.
JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1855.
COPARTNERSHIP.
THE Subscribers having joined a Copartnership, under the name and style of J. JAMES & CO., on the 12th of June, 1854, for the purpose of carrying on the
Planing, Sawing and Turning
Business. They are now ready to execute all orders with which they may be favored, with neatness and dispatch.
JOSIAH JAMES, JOHN DENNIS.
The Shop is situated on the first Side Line below Newmarket, near P. Pearson's Blacksmith Shop.
Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1855.
MILLINERY
Dress Making!
THE subscriber is now prepared to enter fully into the
DRESS MAKING BUSINESS,
And will execute orders in this as well as in the Millinery Department, in the most fashionable style.
ROBERT H. SMITH.
Newmarket, Jan. 19, 1855.
TORONTO
Boot and Shoe Store!
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET!
WILLIAM CARLINE, begs to inform the Inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding neighborhood, that he has opened a Store on Main Street, Newmarket,
TWO DOORS SOUTH OF DR. FORD'S,
With the Largest and Best assortment Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
North of Toronto; which he will sell either at Wholesale or Retail, at the very lowest Toronto Cash Prices.
Call and see before Purchasing Elsewhere.
Newmarket, Jan. 21th, 1855.
NEW PATENT
Washing Machine.
THE Subscribers are now manufacturing a new and improved
PATENT WASHING MACHINE
Which, for service and durability, defies every other invention—one trial being sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. This Machine is warranted to wash with fifty per cent less wear upon the clothes and in two-thirds less time, than an ordinary Machine now in use. It will not break or tear off buttons, and is capable of cleaning articles from the finest fabrics to the coarsest wools. These Machines can be seen at the Shop of the subscribers.
JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
A Patent for the above Machine has been applied for. The public, therefore, are cautioned against infringing.
J. J. & Co.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.
We, the undersigned, having tried the above Washing Machine, can confidently recommend them to the Public. The process is simple; at the same time, the work is performed speedily and satisfactorily—making no difference whether the article is small or large.
Mrs. Isaac Roberts Mrs. Aaron Cody
" Wm. Phillips " John Clubine
" Asa Moore " P. Pearson
" Thos. Wallace " Brook Dennis
" Hicks, Bradford " S. L. Haycock
" Boddy " John Goodwill
" Wm. Walton " W. Wallace
" J. Hollingshead " R. H. Smith
" Joseph Hartman " J. Wood
" J. W. Collins " E. Jackson
Mrs. Charles Doan.
NEW STORE,
Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street, NEWMARKET.
THE subscriber having commenced business in the new and commodious STORE, two Doors South of Mr. Reuben Robinson's, on
PROSPECT STREET, NEWMARKET,
Would respectfully intimate to the public that he is now prepared to offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very complete assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Suitable for the season; embracing a choice selection of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Coburgs, Cashmeres, French De Lanes, Cassimere Cloth and Gorman Wool Plaid, Cloaking and Mohair Cloths. He has also a general Stock of
GROCERIES,
Comstock's and other popular Medicines, and Geo. W. Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Window Glass, Putty and Hardware; also, the very best English White Lead, and Paints in all colors, ground in oil and dry, Paint Oil, Lamp and Machine Oil, Turpentine, &c.
The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
N. B. All kinds of Marketable Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
E. HUGHES.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1854.
50 CHOPPERS WANTED.
WANTED, on Lot No. 16, in the 2nd Concession of Whitechurch, 50 CHOPPERS, to engage in chopping Cord Wood; to whom good wages will be paid in Cash.
SETH ASHTON.
Newmarket, Jan. 29, 1855.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
An Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner Business. Also, 2 Journeymen Carpenters. Apply to the subscriber, Water-street.
WM. ADAM.
Newmarket, March 8, 1855.
Book Binding,
IN all its various branches executed with neatness and dispatch, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9th, 1854.

New Store,
BY IMPROVING AN OLD ONE!!
Millinery, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
1854, FOR THE FALL 1854.
THE TORONTO HOUSE
J. CHARLES WORTH.
Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN CHARLES WORTH, grateful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally that he has removed to extensive addition to his Store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the City. His Stock this Fall will be very large, supplied with all that is new and likely to meet the tastes of his customers. Since his commencement in business, that he is now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the public are, and he pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.
He is now receiving his Fall Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of a great variety of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Goods, Silks, Satins, Flowers, Plaid, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirts, Ties, Prints, Gingham, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Mohair Cloths, Ladies' Cloths, Carpets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Window Holland, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Goods*.
J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.
Business Motives—"A nimble response is better than a slow shilling." "A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush." Honesty is the best policy—consequently NO SECOND PRICE.
A fair and impartial examination of his Stock, the qualities and his prices—is respectfully solicited.
J. CHARLES WORTH,
The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854.
AZOR'S TURKISH BALM.
THE GREAT TURKISH
REMEDY FOR BALDNESS,
And for Invigorating and Beautifying the Hair.
The only certain Remedy for Baldness, and for preventing and stopping the falling out of the hair.
As a Tonic, Stimulant, for Beautifying and keeping the Hair Soft, Glossy, and in a healthy Condition, it is unequalled. Its positive qualities are as follows:
1st. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair changing colour or getting gray.
2nd. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in its proper style.
This Balm is made from the original receipt procured from the original Turkish Hakim (Physician) of Constantinople, where it is universally acknowledged. The Turks have always been celebrated for their wonderful skill in compounding the richest perfumes and all other toilet articles. In Turkey the aromatic herbs, &c., of which this balm is composed, are almost universally known and used for the hair. Hence a case of baldness or thin hair is entirely unknown in that country. We wish but one trial to be made of it; that will do more to convince you of its virtue than all the advertisements that have been published, and that all may be able to test its virtues, it is put up in large Bottles at the low price of 50 cents per Bottle.
Remember the Genuine has the signature of Comstock & Brother on the splendid wrapper.
To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.
CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.
For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hot-bound Horses, and Contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c. on horses.
Carlton's Ring-bone Cure.
For the cure of Ring-bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and splint—a certain remedy.
Carlton's Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.
The changes of weather and season, with change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Botts, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will at any time cure when any symptoms of disease appear, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretory glands, and therefore they have the same effect upon the Horse, the Ox, the Ass, and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from a disordered blood state of the blood, are speedily cured by them. CAUTION.—Remember and ask for Carlton's Condition Powders, and take no others.
Carlton's Nerve and Bone Liniment for Horses.
And for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that require external application, and for contracted cords and muscles, strengthen weak limbs, and is also used for sprains, bruises, saddle galls, swollen legs, sores of all kinds on horses.
Carlton's British Heave Powders.
A never-failing cure for Heaves, Thick and Broken Wind, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, and all Diseases which affect the Wind of Horses. CARLTON'S articles for Horses and Cattle are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, livery men, stage proprietors and others, with the most marked and decided success.
CAUTION.—None can be genuine unless you find the name of J. Carlton Comstock on the Wrapper of each article.—Remember this, as their articles have been extensively counterfeited of late, look and find the proprietors' name, J. Carlton Comstock, &c., near by without.
GEORGE'S
Honduras Sarsaparilla Extract.
For the cure of those diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Scabrous Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Pimples on the face, Female Irregularities and Complaints, &c.
As a general Tonic and Invigorator of the System it is unequalled.
CAUTION.—All of the above named articles are sold only by Comstock & Brother, 9, St. Peter's Place, directly across the Water Gate, one door from Barclay Street, and one block from Broadway, New York, to whom all orders must be sent.
Also sold only in Newmarket by R. H. SMITH, Robt. KIRKPATRICK and Dr. J. J. SMITH; Mr. DOAN, Sharon; J. AYLWARD, Queensville; Jos. JOHNSON, in J. S. SMITH & Son, Uxbridge; and by one person in every place in Canada. Enquire for Comstock & Brother's Almanac for 1855, which will be given to all.
Wanted Immediately,
At this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. None need apply unless satisfactory reference can be given as to character, &c., and about 16 years of age.
New Era Office,
Newmarket, March 29, 1855.
MAGISTRATES BLANKS.
Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9, 1854.

Wanted Immediately!
AT the NEWMARKET FACTORY, in charge of
Cloths, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels and Knitting Yarn,
10,000 LBS. WOOL,
5000 SHEEPskins,
300 CORDS WOOD,
50 BARRELS SOAP!
CUSTOM CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.
Also, Manufacturing by the Yard, will be done punctually, in a workman-like manner, and at the usual LOW prices of this Establishment. Persons having WOOL to get manufactured or to exchange, will find it their interest to call at the Newmarket Factory.
S. TORRY, Proprietor.
W. A. CLARK, Agent.
Newmarket, Dec. 13, 1854.
1855. "DRY GOODS," 1855.
Do you want to Save your Money?
IF SO, the object may be attained by purchasing at J. & W. Cowan's New Dry Goods Store, No. 3 Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, four doors north of Adelaide street, where you will find every article in the above line of the best quality and at the lowest prices for
CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
The subscribers beg to inform those who have not already favored them with a call, that the representations so often heard in advertisements, are not practiced by them—a single call will suffice to prove this.
Heavy striped Shirting 7d. per yard; Coburg Dresses at 5s. 3d.; Gala Plaids 9d. per yard; Heavy Long Wool Hosiery at 1s. 10d.; Flannel Hosiery at 2s. 9d.; Crapes Bonnets 6s. 2d. All other Goods at corresponding prices.
N. B.—Furs at very Reduced Prices from this date.
(—NO SECOND PRICE.—)
J. & W. COWAN.
Toronto, Jan'y 16, 1855.
Boston Lamp Store.
OUR Stock of LAMPS and Fancy Goods, are better than ever. Always on hand Oil, Burning Fluid and Camphine.
J. BRIGGS.
Keep it Before the Millers.
Boston Belting Company's Vulcanized Rubber Belting,
HOSE and Packing, Best Oak Tanned Struthed LEATHER BELTING.
J. BRIGGS.
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1855.
Fall Dry Goods.
THE subscriber has just to hand a large and varied stock of Fall Dry Goods, consisting in part of all
WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,
French Merinos, Coburgs, Flannels, Blankets, Furs, &c., &c. in the
Grocery Department
Will be found as usual a choice lot of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Sugars, &c., which for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.
JOHN ROWLAND,
North-east corner of Yonge and Queen Sts., Toronto.
KETTLEBY HOUSE!
Fall and Winter Goods.
THE Undersigned respectfully inform the inhabitants of King and surrounding Township, that they have received their
Fall and Winter Stock:
Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockeries, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dyes, Colorings, and every other article usually found in a country store; and in returning thanks to their numerous customers and friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their commencement in business, would assure them that these goods have been bought on the most advantageous terms, thereby enabling them to sell as cheap as any other establishment either in Town or Country. The Subscribers hope, therefore, by strict attention to business to merit a still further share of public confidence and support.
A reasonable price will be paid for all kinds of Farmers' PRODUCE. Also, the highest price will be given for
Hides and Skins.
CROSBY & SNIDER.
Kettleby Mills, King, Oct. 23, 1854.
MEDICAL HALL,
NEWMARKET.
DR. CURTIS'S
Inhaling Hygean Vapor & Syrup,
For Consumption, for Sale Here.
CIRCULAR!
Miss Ellen Maguire
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Newmarket and its vicinity, that she has now on hand a large and splendid variety of
Bonnets, Cloaks, Artificial Flowers,
Feathers, &c., &c., made of the best and most fashionable materials, and in the latest styles. Worth exchanged if not found to suit. Patterns will be disposed of.
Newmarket, Oct. 26, 1854.
Cabinet Wareroom,
OLD STAND, MAIN STREET,
NEWMARKET.
THE subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a general assortment of
CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
All orders promptly attended to; and great care taken in their execution.
(—Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.—)
JOSEPH BOTSFORD.
Newmarket Oct. 12, 1854.
POPULAR NOVELS.
JUST received, a choice selection of the popular novels of the day, lately published—chiefly the writings of Capt. Maryat, Miss Pockington, Harry Hazel, and others, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, May 23rd, 1854.
Strayed.
CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, Lot C No. 14, Yonge Street, is the 1st wharf of William, on the 12th inst., a
DARK BROWN MARE,
About 15 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.
BENJAMIN WILLIS.
Yonge Street, Feb. 23, 1855.

